

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CII.

A NEW GENUS, CONDYLIDIUM.

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A group of species distributed in Central America, the West Indies and Andean South America is recognized here as a new genus Condylidium. The genus is one of the most easily recognized in the Eupatorieae by the extreme development of the widely divaricate cymes and by the regular organization of the phyllaries into five ranks each with three bracts.

The genus seems rather isolated among the Eupatorieae with possible relationship to both the Ayapanoid and Brickellioid series. The enlarged pubescent stylar node is common to both groups but the slender papillose style branches of Condylidium indicate closer relationship to the Ayapanoid series. The contorted tapering carpopodium of Condylidium with smaller subquadrate thick-walled cells below is similar to those found in the Ayapanoid genus Heterocondylus, but distorted carpopodia of different cellular structure are also known in the Brickellioid genera Flyiella and Alomia. The chromosome number of Condylidium $X = 10$ is like known counts of the Ayapanoids and not like counts $X = 9$ presently recorded for Brickellioids.

Condylidium R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae herbaceae, suffrutescentes, erectae, scandentes vel decumbentes, laxae ramosae. Folia opposita distincte breviter petiolata, petiolis plerumque fere ad basim anguste alatis, laminis ovatis breviter acuminatis obtuse serratis vel subintegris. Inflorescentiae laxae ramosae cymosae, cymis saepe valde divaricatis. Involucri squamae 15 subimbricatae valde inaequilongae 3-seriatae plerumque quinquefariae ovatae vel oblongae; receptacula plana glabra. Flores 5-6 in capitulo; corollae inferne breviter tubulares superne anguste campanulatae, lobis vix latioribus quam longioribus, extus interdum glanduliferis, margine interdum parce breviter pilosis; filamenta antherarum in parte inferiore brevia, in parte superiore vix breviora superne sensim angustiora, cellulis plerumque subquadratis, parietibus vix ornatis,

appendicibus parum longioribus quam latioribus; styli inferne leniter nodulosi densi breviter hirsuti, appendicibus linearibus dense antrorse longe papillois; achaenia prismatica 5-costata distincte setifera; carpodia valde contorta inferne distincte angustiora, cellulis inferioribus parvis subquadratis superioribus sensim elongatis, parietibus distincte incrassatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis 30-40 tenuibus scabrellis, cellulis apicalibus anguste obtusis vel argute acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium iresinoides H.B.K.

Our studies of the genus indicate that it contains the following two species.

Condylidium cuatrecasasii R.M.King & H.Robinson, sp. nov. Plantae usque ad 40 cm altae. Caules teretes parce pilosi. Folia parce pilosa, petiolis 0.7-1.7 cm longis, laminis anguste ovatis 2.0-6.0 cm longis 0.8-1.2 cm latis serrulatis vel subintegris. Capitula ca. 6 mm alta. Involucri squamae interiores ca. 4 mm longae. Corollae ca. 3 mm longae non vel raro glanduliferae non vel perbreviter setiferae. Achaenia 1.8-2.0 mm longa.

Type: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Oriental; Departamento de Boyaca: Hoya del rio Chicamocha, vertiente izquierda, entre Soata y Tipacoque, matorrales xerofitos, 1700-2000 m. alt., 18 Julio 1940, Cuatrecasas & Garcia Barriga 9821 (Holotype US!). Additional specimens: COLOMBIA: Boyaca: Soata; alt. 2130 meters; arid slopes. September 6, 1938, Cuatrecasas 1015 (US!), Santander: 40 kilometros al sur de Bucaramanga; altura aproximada 600 metros, 16 Diciembre 1948, Molina & Barkley 18 S322 (US!).

Condylidium iresinoides (H.B.K.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium iresinoides H.B.K., Nov. Gen. et Sp. 4: 83. 1818 ed. folio. Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Lesser Antilles, Venezeula, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia.

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